THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1830. NO. 65.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT* GLASS, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS OF TOBACCO.

FOR SALE, by REES R. JONES, at No. 33 Hand street, 40 hhds.

PRIME SEGAR
LEAF TOBACCO.

April 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞ In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing, Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes, Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths, Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather, Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage, Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards, Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

THE subscribers have removed to that commodious WARE-HOUSE, No. 46, Wood street, corner of Third street, and are now opening a very choice and extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN,

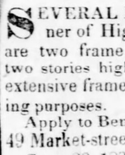
DRY GOODS,

Selected the present month at New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which are offered by *wholesale,* at extremely low prices for *cash* or approved *notes.* Weekly supplies of the latest importations will be received, and possessing the advantage of a resident partner at Philadelphia, they confidently recommend their stock to *Country Merchants,* as being enabled to sell them on the most advantageous terms.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1830.—2m

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:



BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin,* of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
H. Gin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER being engaged, nearly every month, in travelling through the Counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Mansfield, Medina, Stark, and nearly all the Northern Counties of the State of Ohio, will undertake any business of a General Agency nature, committed to his care, with despatch and fidelity. Soliciting orders for merchants or collection of accounts, will form a prominent feature in his business. Inquire of P. Leonard.

JOHN REECE, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Respectable references can be given.

April 13.—3moT.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

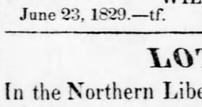
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

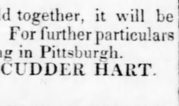
For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,



WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 8TH MAY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
9624 prizes			$198,433

15180 blanks—24804 tickets.

Tickets - $10 00 | Quarters - $2 50
Halves - 5 00 | Eighths - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Managers' Office, April 27, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

HAIR DRESSING

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. B. VASHON respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their very liberal encouragement and patronage, and he solicits a continuance of their favors. He takes the liberty of informing his customers that he has REMOVED his *Shaving, Hair Dressing, and Fancy Establishment,* two doors south of his old stand, to the corner of Market and Second streets, where he has fitted up at much expense.—His Fancy Establishment is separate, and unconnected with the Shaving department—and he will be happy to wait on all Ladies and Gentlemen who may favor him with a call.

☞ *JUST RECEIVED,* and now opening, at the above establishment, a neat and elegant assortment of *HAIR WORK, COSMETICS, and PERFUMERY.* April 30—tf.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.—The enrolled Militia residing within the bounds of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet, for training and inspection, as follows: The 1st Battalion at the house of Capt. John Calhoon, in Elizabeth township, on Monday, the 17th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The 2d Battalion at Wilkinsburgh, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M—all armed and equipt according to law.

Courts of Appeal.—1st battalion, Captains Heath, Watson, and Lieut. Dougherty, will meet at Capt. Calhoon's, in Elizabeth township, on the 2d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 2d Battalion, Captains Irwin, Carothers, and Lieut. Alter, to meet at the house of John Johnston, in Wilkins township, on the 2d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT CAROTHERS, Colonel.

April 30.—3t

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Poetry.

From the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser.

A FRAGMENT,

WRITTEN IN PASSING DOWN THE OHIO RIVER.

Like my fortune is thy wave, pure river,
Seeking a home within the boundless West;
But thou art given by the good all Giver;
Blessing a land to be in turn most blest;
While, like the leaf-borne insect floating by,
Chanceful and changeful is my destiny:
I needs must follow where thy stream shall lave,
Perchance to find a home, or else perchance a grave.

Yet dost thou bear me on to one I've lov'd
From boyhood's thoughtlessness to manhood's tho't;
In all the changes of our lives unmov'd
That young affection no regret has brought.
Beloved one, when I seem fortune's slave,
Reckless and wreck'd upon the wayward wave,
Hope, the Halcyon, rises o'er the sea,
Calming the troubled wave, bearing my heart to thee—

Alas we parted---what a bitter sorrow
Clung to the memory of our last embrace;
No joy to-day, no promise of to-morrow,
No idol image shall usurp thy place;
For thee my holiest hope is upward given,
My love for thee is with my love for heaven;
A dedication of my heart to thine,
With God to smile on both, and consecrate the shrine.

E'en my hopes wither; a dark cloud
Has pass'd between them and the glorious sun,
Clothing the breathing being in a shroud:
The pall is o'er them, and their race is run;
Their epitaph is written in my heart,
The all of memory that can ne'er depart---
* * * * *

Away---why should I muse in unsoothed sadness
While the gay sky is smiling upon earth,
Like a young mother o'er her infant's gladness,
Blessing the early promise of its birth---
The opening day-dawn breaks along the land,
Like glorious freedom, as her hopes expand---
While the far mountain towers to meet the glow,
The altar fires are lit, burning on all below.

Thou hast my heart, and freely do I bow
To bless thee, freedom, on thy holiest shrine,
An I give to thee devotion's warmest vow.
O! let thy spirit mingle into mine;
Thy temple is my country, whose far dome
Circles as high as the Almighty's home,
Gladdening the heart with his most lov'd behest,
Thou art my mother earth indeed---I bless thee on thy breast.

My all of hope shall with thy future blend,
For all the past has given its light to thee.
Greece and Rome, what are they in their end,
But beacon lights to thy young Liberty---
And even the empires fabulously old
In fruitful fable, have a moral told;
What say their fallen kings and shrineless god?
There is no truth divine in the fell tyrant's rod.---

Thou learned'st the lesson long ago, my home,
And taught it to a willing, wondering world;
When thy bright stars rose o'er the ocean's foam,
And lit thy banner as it stood unfurled---
When from thy mountains proudly over thee
All rose to bless that banner and be free;
Where perch'd thy eagle in victorious might,
While the proud rampant lion crouch'd in craven flight.

Why is yon island desolate---look there!
Thou who would'st rise ignobly to a name,
And keep ambition dumb within its lair,
Or live in Cain-like infamy of fame.*
* * * * *

Bless thee, thou stream! abiding blessings bless
Thy farthest wave, Nile of the wilderness,
Until thy shores are peopled far and wide
With hearts as free as his who now doth bless thy tide.

Thus do I bless thee, Pilgrim of the West---
And throw my hope on thee and thy far shore,
And give to thee an all devoted breast,
And thy young freedom with my heart adore;
Whate'er my fate---to live my hour and die,
Or bear the after life of memory---
With Pilgrim piety—I seek thy strand---
And give to thee my all---my hope, and heart, and hand.

F. W. T.

* See Mr. Wirt's description of Blannerhasset's island in his celebrated effort against Burr; it is perhaps the best specimen of American oratory. And the orator, whom the author of the above lines has frequently heard, like the gifted Sheridan,

"can run
Thro' each mode of the lyre, and be master of all."

Miscellany.

In fulfilment of the promise made in our last paper, we proceed to give some extracts from Mr. M'Duffie's Report upon the United States Bank, in the former part of which the question of the constitutionality of the Bank is very fully and ably discussed. Believing, however, as we do, that this question had been too well settled, by Congress and the Supreme Court, to be doubted now, upon the mere suggestion of President Jackson, we will not notice that part of the Report.

It is a remarkable circumstance, in the history of the President's *very sage and statesmanlike* remarks upon the subject of the failure of the Bank to establish a uniform currency, that not a single editor in Pennsylvania, we believe, has had the hardihood to adopt the assertions contained in the Message. It is also worthy of notice, that the reports of the committees in both houses of Congress have so "*nullified*" the effect of the Message, that bank stock has sold at a higher rate since the publication of the reports, than before the delivery of the Message. Stronger evidence of the little respect and attention accorded to the constitutional opinions of our President, by intelligent men, can scarcely be conceived.

The first extract which we give, shows most clearly the immense advantages which the country derives from the Bank in all commercial operations, and places these advantages in a strong light, by a comparison with the state of exchange in different countries in Europe. It is as follows:—

But it is impossible to exhibit any thing like a just view of the benefical operations of the bank, without adverting to the great reduction it has effected, and the steadiness it has superinduced, in the rate of the commercial exchanges of the country. Though this branch of the business of the bank has been the subject of more complaint, perhaps, than any other, the committee have no hesitation in saying, it has been productive of the most signal benefits to the community, and deserves the highest commendation. It has been already stated that it has saved the community from the immense losses resulting from a high and fluctuating state of the exchanges. It now remains to show its effect in equalizing the currency. In this respect, it has been productive of results more salutary than were anticipated by the most sanguine advocates of the policy of establishing the bank. *It has actually furnished a circulating medium more uniform than specie.* This proposition is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. If the whole circulating medium were specie, a planter of Louisiana, who should desire to purchase merchandise in Philadelphia, would be obliged to pay one per cent. either for a bill of exchange on this latter place, or for the transportation and insurance of his specie. His specie at New Orleans, where he had no present use for it, would be worth one per cent. less to him than it would be in Philadelphia, where he had a demand for it. But, by the aid of the Bank of the United States, one half of the expense of transporting specie is now saved to him. The bank, for one half of one per cent. will give him a draught upon the mother bank at Philadelphia, with which he can draw either the bills of that bank, or specie, at his pleasure. In like manner, the bank and its branches will give draughts from any point of the Union to any other where offices exist, at a per centage greatly less than it would cost to transport specie, and in many instances at par. If the merchant or planter, however, does not choose to purchase a draught from the bank, but prefers transmitting the bills of the office where he resides to any distant point, for commercial purposes, altho' these bills are not strictly redeemable at the point to which they are transmitted, yet, as they are receivable in payment of all dues to the Government, persons will be generally found willing to take them at par; and if they should not, the bank will receive them frequently at par, and always at a discount much less than would pay the expense of transporting specie. The fact that the bills of the bank and its branches are indiscriminately receivable at the custom-houses and land offices, in payment of duties, and for the public lands, has an effect in giving uniformity to the value of these bills, which merits a more full and distinct explanation.

For all the purposes of the revenue, it gives to the national currency that perfect uniformity, that ideal perfection, to which a currency of gold and silver, in so extensive a country, could have no pretensions. A bill issued at Missouri is of equal value with specie at Boston, in payment of duties; and the same is true of all other places, however distant, where the bank issues bills, and the Government collects its revenue. When it is, moreover, considered, that the bank performs, with the most scrupulous punctuality, the stipulation to transfer the funds of the Government to any point where they may be wanted, free of expense, it must be apparent that the committee are correct, to the very letter, in stating that the bank has furnished both to the Government and to the people, *a currency of absolutely uniform value in all places, for all the purposes of paying the public contributions, and disbursing the public revenue.* And when it is recollected that the Government annually collects and disburses more than 28 millions of dollars, those who are at all familiar with the subject, will at once perceive that bills, which are of absolutely uniform value for this vast operation, must be very nearly so for all the purposes of general commerce.

Upon the whole, then, it may be confidently asserted, that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States; and that no country of any thing like the same geographical extent, has a currency at all comparable to that of the United States on the score of uniformity. The committee have seen the statement of an intelligent traveller, who has visited almost every part of Europe, exhibiting the great variations of the currency in different parts of the same empire or kingdom. In Russia, the bills of the Bank of St. Petersburgh have a very limited circulation. At Riga, throughout Courland, Livonia, and all the Southern part of the empire, the currency is exclusively of silver coins. In Denmark, the notes of the Bank of Copenhagen are current only in Zealand, the other islands, and Jutland, but will not pass at all in Sleswic and Holstein, which constitute the best portion of the kingdom. Since the Congress of Vienna, Germany is divided into thirty-nine separate States, each having a distinct currency, though represented in the Diet at Frankfort. Out of the territory in which these several currencies are issued, they are mere articles of merchandise; which circumstance has given rise in every town to a numerous and distinct class of tradesmen, called money changers. How far these separate and unconnected currencies have a tendency to embarrass commerce, may be inferred from the fact, that a traveller going from St. Petersburgh to Calais will lose upon the unavoidable changes of money, an average of six per cent. In France, the bills of the bank are of such large denominations as to be adapted only to the greater operations of commerce, and are principally confined to the bankers and extensive traders in Paris. The general currency is silver; and to avoid the trouble of carrying this to distant parts of the kingdom, gold pieces, or bills of exchange, which are preferable, are purchased at a premium of from one and a half to four per cent. After this brief review of the currencies of Europe, the committee will barely state, as a conclusive vindication of our currency from the imputation of unsoundness, that there is no point of the Union, at which a bill of the United States' Bank, issued at the opposite extremity of the country, is at a discount of more than one-fourth of one per cent.

In commenting upon the *enlightened* suggestion of the *great statesman* at the head of our government, in favor of a National Government Bank, the Report contains, among other remarks, the following:—

The Bank of the United States now employs five hundred agents, in the various parts of the Union where its offices are established. From this fact some idea may be formed of the very great addition which would be made to the patronage of the Executive Government by the establishment of such a bank as the one under consideration.

But the patronage resulting from the appointment—the annual appointment—of these agents, great as it would doubtless be, would be insignificant and harmless, when compared with that which would result from the dispensation of bank accommodations to the standing amount of at least fifty millions of dollars! The mind almost instinctively shrinks from the contemplation of an idea so ominous to the purity of the government and the liberties of the people. No government of which the committee have any knowledge, except, perhaps, the despotism of Russia, was ever invested with a patronage at once so prodigious in its influence and so dangerous in its character. In the most desperate financial extremities, no other European government has ever ventured upon an experiment so perilous. If the whole patronage of the English monarchy were concentrated in the hands of the American Executive, it may well be doubted whether the public liberty would be so much endangered by it as it would by this vast pecuniary machine, which would place in the hands of every administration fifty millions of dollars, as a fund for rewarding political partisans.

Without assuming that a corrupt use would be made of this new species of government patronage, a very slight acquaintance with the practice of all political parties, whatever may be their professions, will be sufficient to satisfy any reflecting mind that all the evil consequences of corruption would flow from its exercise. Have not our political contests too frequently degenerated into a selfish scramble for the offices of the country? Are there not those who sincerely and honestly believe that these offices are legitimate objects of political warfare, and the rightful reward of the victorious party? And, disinterested and patriotic as the great body of every political party is admitted to be, the fact is no less true than it is lamentable, that the most devoted and active partisans are very often mere soldiers of fortune, who watch the political signs, and enlist, at the eleventh hour, under the banners of the party most likely to prove successful. Such being, more or less, the composition of all political parties, what would be the probable use made of fifty millions of bank patronage, by a political party which conscientiously held the doctrine that all the offices in the gift of the Executive should be divided among the partisans of a successful political leader? Would not the same principle be even more applicable to bank loans? and would not the Treasury of the United States, under the sanctifying influence of party delusion and party infatuation, be literally plundered, by mercenary retainers, bankrupts in fortune, and adventurers in politics?

Even if the administration should be ever so much disposed to restrain the abuse of this patronage, it would be utterly impracticable to exercise any efficient control over the great number of bank directors who would be scattered over the Union, and who, upon all the known principles of human nature, it may be confidently predicted, would principally consist of busy and officious political partisans.

And again the Report proceeds:—

The powerful, and, in the hands of a bad administration, the irresistible and corrupting influence which it [the Government Bank] would exercise over the elections of the country, constitutes an objection more imposing than all others united.—No matter by what means an administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands, it would be almost impossible to displace them without some miraculous interposition of Providence.

VENTILATION.

A constant renewal of the air is absolutely necessary to its purity; for in all situations it is suffering either by its vital part being absorbed, or by impure vapors being disengaged and dispersed through it. *Ventilation, therefore, resolves itself into the securing a constant supply of fresh air.*

In the construction of houses, this great object has been too generally overlooked, when, by a little contrivance in the arrangement of windows and doors, a current of air might, at any time, be made to pervade every room of a house of any dimensions. Rooms cannot be well ventilated that have no outlet for the air; for this reason there should be a chimney to every apartment. The windows should, be capable of being opened, and they should, if possible, be situated on the side of the room opposite to, and furthest from, the fire-place, that the air may traverse the whole space of the apartment in its way to the chimney.

Fire-places in bed-rooms should not be stopped up with chimney-boards. The windows should be thrown open for some hours every day, to carry off the animal effluvia which are necessarily separating from the bed-clothes, and which should be assisted in their escape by the bed being shaken up, and the clothes spread abroad, in which state they should remain as long as possible; this is the reverse of the usual practice of making the bed, as it is called, in the morning and tucking it up close, as if with the determination of preventing any purification from taking place. Attention to this direction, with regard to airing the bed-clothes and bed after being slept in, is of the greatest importance to persons of weak health. Instances have been known in which restlessness and an inability to find refreshment from sleep would come on in such individuals when the linen of their beds had been unchanged for eight or ten days. In one case of a gentlemen of a very irritable habit, who suffered from excessive perspiration during the night, and who had taken much medicine without relief, he observed that, for two or three nights after he had fresh sheets put upon his bed, he had no sweating; and that, after that time, he never awoke, but that he was literally swimming, and that the sweats seemed to increase with the length of time he slept in the same sheets,

Various means are had recourse to at times, with the intention of correcting disagreeable smells, and of purifying the air of sick-rooms.—Diffusing the vapor of vinegar through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it; burning aromatic vegetables, smoking tobacco, and exploding gunpowder, are the means usually employed. All these are useless. The explosion of gunpowder may, indeed, do something, by displacing the air within the reach of its influence; but then, unfortunately, an air is produced by its combustion, that is as offensive, and equally unfit to support life as any air it can be used to remove. These expedients only serve to disguise the really offensive condition of the atmosphere. The only certain means of purifying the air of a chamber which is actually occupied by a sick person, is by changing it in such a manner that the patient shall be directly exposed to the draughts or currents.

No fumigation will be of any avail in purifying stagnant air, or air that has been breathed till it has been deprived of its vital part: such air must be driven out, when its place should be immediately supplied by the fresh, pure atmosphere.—The readiest means of changing the air of an apartment is, by lighting a fire in it, and then throwing open the door and windows; this will set the air in motion, by establishing a current up the chimney. The air which has been altered by being breathed is essential to vegetable life; and plants, aided by the rays of the sun, have the power to absorb it, while they themselves, at the same time, give out pure vital air. This process, going on by day, the reverse of that described before as taking place during the night, is continually in operation, so that the the purification of the atmosphere can only be prevented by its being preserved in a stagnant state.—*American Almanac.*

THE EMPEROR PAUL.

The following anecdote was related to me by the gentlemen himself to whom it refers,—an English merchant, with whom I had the pleasure of being personally acquainted while at St. Petersburg:—

The Emperor Paul had, among other ridiculous mandates, issued an order that all persons meeting him should descend from their carriages and stand bare-headed until his Majesty's carriage was out of sight. My friend was one day driving a short distance out of the town, when seeing the carriage of Paul coming in an opposite direction, and not wishing to descend in the mud, and expose himself to a violent shower of rain which was falling at the time, desired his coachman to drive out of the road up a side lane. Immediately on his return home, Paul learned whose carriage it was, (which may always be learned in Russia by application at the barriere, as at that time the passport was shown by every person passing in or out of town,) and sending for the Englishman, asked him why he had behaved so disrespectfully towards him. The Englishman, not daring to confess the truth, excused himself by saying, that his sight not being good, he had not had the honor to see his Majesty—with which answer Paul appeared satisfied, and dismissed him. On the following day he was waited on by one of the superior officers of the police, who informed him he had orders to conduct him again to the palace. On entering the room in which Paul was, he was not a little surprised at seeing the table covered with spectacles of all sizes and colors. His Majesty received him very graciously, and addressing him, with apparent great good humor said, "It grieved me, *brat*, (brother) to hear from you yesterday that your sight was defective, which caused you to neglect the orders I had issued: and as I perceive you have not provided yourself with spectacles, I beg you will accept a pair, in order that you may see better another time: had you been one of my own subjects with a bad sight, instead of a foreigner, you would most assuredly have been at this moment on your road to Siberia. Choose, Sir, from those before you the pair which best suits you, and if your inclination be not to visit the interior of the empire, (meaning Siberia) never from this moment be seen without them." Then turning to the general of police, who was expressly in attendance, he said, "General, let this my order be attended to---look to it." The poor Englishman was obliged to wear the Emperor's present until the death of the donor, when he wished to do without them, but custom had rendered them necessary, and he continues to use them till this day.

The Protocol of the final arrangements respecting Greece between the three great powers, is an important document. That clause in which it is declared that "the government of Greece *shall* be monarchical and hereditary, by order of primogeniture," is the natural illustration of the liberty of choice as to government, which was so magnanimously left to the Greeks; and an augury of the sort of freedom which will be left to the ostensible monarch. If the European powers should succeed in obtaining control over the Spanish-American States, their first common measure or prescription for them, will be the same. The cause of *monarchy* in general is still deemed the primary and urgent concern of the European governments, and the establishment of republics throughout the two Americas its greatest danger.—*Nat. Gaz.*

SELECTIONS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

France possesses on the coast of Coromandel, a settlement called Karikal, surrounded by extensive English possessions. It is situated about thirty leagues from Pondicherry, on which it is dependent, and produces a net annual revenue of about 1,300,000 francs, and though the extent of its territory does not exceed twelve square leagues, the population amounts to 35,000 souls. These are chiefly Hindoos, divided into a great number of castes, who are supposed to have sprung some from the right side, and some from the left side of their god. One of the castes from the left side wished to enjoy the privilege of protecting their feet from the heat of the soil, by wearing sandals, but were opposed by three castes from the right side. As this was unjust and arbitrary, inasmuch as the Parials, the very lowest of their race, were allowed to wear sandals, and as eighteen out of the one and twenty castes were favorable to the claim, the government, whose authority had been appealed to on this occasion, declared in favor of the sandals. Upon this, the three opposing castes withdrew from the settlement, and went over to the English territory, and having collected all the rabble of the town, and formed a body of three hundred men, marched, on the 13th December, 1828, in battle array, into the territory of Karikal. The local authorities were obliged to bring out their sepoys and pions, and after a campaign of 5 days the rebels were dispersed, and several of them taken prisoners. The tranquillity of the town was not disturbed. All the chiefs of the insurrection, both present and absent, are about to be tried berore the royal court of Pondicherry.

At St. Petersburgh, an Oriental Institution, on an extensive scale, has just been founded. The institution is intended to form an Academy for the instruction of Russian Professors, interpreters, and diplomatic agents. The Members will publish an Asiatic Journal, for which 10,000 rubles will annually be allowed. The languages to be taught, are the Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Tartar, Chinese, Mantchou, Sanscrit, Tibet, Montgolfian, Calmuck, Georgian, and Armenian. The history and literature of the latter nations, will be comprised in the objects of instruction. English, French, Italian, and modern Greek, will also be taught.—At the expiration of five years, the students, whose number has been limited to forty, will be sent to China, Persia, &c., with a view to perfect themselves in the knowledge of different countries of the East. The Institution will form a branch of the St. Petersburgh University. It will contain an Oriental printing press, library and museum.—It is supposed that the object of the Russian government is to conciliate the principalities separating the Asiatic frontiers from those of the East India Company. Different strangers are, by order of the government, to explore the southern parts of Asia. M. de Kalinovski has been appointed Director of the Finances in Georgia.

Frugality of Government.—The Nestor, Capt. Thom, during the last hostilities with America, took out to Quebec twenty-four twenty-four pounders, for a battery up at the Lakes. The owners of the Nestor played their cards so as to have her winter there, and government absolutely paid £5,000 for the freight of these 24 guns! Well, these guns must be conveyed up to the Lakes, (on the ice,) and for this further transfer government positively contracted and paid £900 a gun to an individual who instantly finds another to do the business for £500 a gun! Thus, you see, leaving the man of no work a clear profit of £400 upon each gun, alias £9,600 for his job: the account, therefore, stands thus: £5,000 freight, £21,600 land carriage: total, (merely for transfer,) £26,000. But mark the result: *the Yankees got possession of these redoubtable guns two or three days after their arrival!* There are mercantile men of respectability now residents in Liverpool, who can vouch for the accuracy of my statements.

The French Sentinel.---When the French troops evacuated the town of Dillenbourg, a sentinel on the ramparts, unable to regain his regiment, found it necessary to conceal himself in the town, where in process of time he married an innkeeper's daughter, and settled himself as a thriving mechanic. Some years afterwards, among the changes of war, his own regiment returned to cantonments at Dillenbourg, and the ex-militaire was advised to take precautions against being seized as a deserter. Instead, however, of concealing himself a second time, he arrayed himself in his regimentals, and with his musket on his shoulder, mounted guard over the citadel to await the arrival of the French troops. The colonel of his regiment, amazed at being saluted from the ramparts with "*Qui vive?*" desired that the sentinel-extraordinary might appear before him, and angrily demanded the meaning of the jest. "Honored colonel," said the man, "I am George Lestaing, a grenadier of the third company of the 72d regiment, and I have been on guard here ever since you left the town." The ingenuity of the excuse procured him a remission of punishment.

Breeds of Horses.—Professor Sturm, of Bonn, who is at the head of an agricultural institute in that town, affirms that climate is capable of changing the nature of plants and animals, and that the main causes of this change are cold and heat. He therefore classes domestic animals, according to their location and food, into four species, those of the valleys, mountains, plains, and marshes.—As relates to horses, he considers those belonging to arid plains the primitive breed; and those of damp or irrigated districts, as forming a race in every respect opposed to the former. He deems the Arabian, or Oriental horse, to be the type of the primitive breed; and next to them places the Egyptian, then the Persian, the Turkish [a cross of the Arabian and Persian,] the Barbary, the Tartar (which closely assimilates with the Barbary,) the Ukianian, the Russian (which varies considerably, from soil or climate,) the Hungarian (which comprehends the Podolian and Polish,) and lastly the English, among which he considers the saddle horse as an artificial species. The Friesland horse is a specimen of the race indigenous to damp plains. It appears that in Hanover, there are 193; in the Canton De Vaud (Switzerland) 140; in G. Britain 100; and in France 76 horses only to every thousand souls. The consequence is, that the latter country is compelled to make good the deficiency by importation, and in the year 1825, no fewer than 189,593 colts were introduced. The number of horses maintained for the service of the post in France, does not exceed 18,000. The price paid for remounts in that kingdom is £25 to £20 for heavy cavalry horses, and £20 to £16 for those of the light cavalry.—*Eng. Paper.*

The Intellect.—One proof of the superior and independent excellence of this lofty endowment may be found in the fact that the brute creation have got the senses in far greater perfection than man, and yet their external knowledge is a blank in comparison with his. A raven can scent its prey at a distance of many leagues; a hog can smell a truffle that is buried under the earth; an eagle can see an object with distinctness at the distance of several miles: the fall of a leaf cannot escape the ear of a sleeping hare; a polypus, says Dumeril, is capable of perceiving light itself by its fineness of touch; most quadrupeds are enabled to distinguish more accurately between wholesome and poisonous herbs than the most accomplished and laborious botanist; and yet by his intellect alone, man is able to triumph over the comparative deficiency of his senses, and with inferior modes of acquiring knowledge, to rise to that prodigious superiority which he possesses.—*Tales of the senses.*

Napoleon.—Essling was the first battle lost by Napoleon. Out of thirty battles in which he commanded in person, he was fortunate and skilful enough to lose only six: Essling, Crasnoe, Leipsic, Brienne, Laon, and Waterloo. His defeat at Essling was repaired some time afterwards by his victory of Wagram; that of Crasnoe completed the disorganization of the army of Moscow; that of Leipsic deprived him of his army, and of all Germany, and laid open France to his enemies; that of Brienne became fatal to the conqueror, by inspiring him with a false idea of security, for which he was soon severely punished; that of Laon was the last effort of an expiring army; that of Waterloo terminated his military and political career.

From the Glasgow Chronicle, March 29.

On the 26th inst., the American brig Floyd sailed from Greenock for New York, with ninety passengers. The passengers presented a motley group of young and old of both sexes—agriculturists and mechanics—all in the highest spirits, anxious to leave the land of their nativity, because she denied them the means of living comfortably by the sweat of their brow. Among them are a number of fine young men, carpet weavers from Kilmarnock, who were forced by the want of work to accept an engagement to go to a large carpet manufactory in the State of New York. This manufactory was erected and agoing about a year ago, and is conducted and manned by Scotsmen, principally from Kilmarnock. The principal part of these emigrants have a little money, and are going to America, as some of them expressed it, to save their little all from falling into the hands of Jews and jobbers, sinecurists and pensioners.—Some of them regret they did not go years ago, as in that case they should have taken away money that has been squeezed from them by the operation of "Peel's Bill." The tide of emigration has this year fairly set in for the United States; and there are two or three other vessels already advertised for New York, and passengers are daily engaging births in these.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The Public Press.—Mr. C. Raguet, Editor of the "Banner of the Constitution," in a late number of his paper, makes the following very just remarks in relation to the newspaper press of the United States:

"Strange as it may sound to republican ears, it is nevertheless a truth well worthy the attention of the American people, that there is no country in which the liberty of the press exists in less purity than in this. With all our boasted devotion to the inalienable rights of man, there are every where trammels imposed upon the freedom of discussion in the public prints, which restrict investigation. These trammels, it is true, are not imposed by the laws, nor by the genius of our system of government. They result from the discipline of party, or from the controlling influence over the newspaper press, by the very nature of the patronage which supports it.

"In the United States, there is not this day a single Editor who is at liberty to speak his mind upon all subjects. If he belong to a party, which regards *men* as of more importance than *principles*, he is not at liberty to say a word against the favorites of his party, or in favor of their opponents, albeit the one may merit censure, and the other be entitled to praise. If he regards *principles* as of more importance than men, he finds perhaps that these principles assume so many modifications in the minds of different people, that no two classes of his friends precisely agree, and that at every step he takes, he finds himself running against some prejudice or interest which cannot be assailed with impunity. The most honest and independent editor with whom we are acquainted, has assured us that he never uttered a wholesome truth, touching corporate bodies, that did not cost him 8 dollars, and our own short experience has already pointed out how difficult it is to pursue an independent course without coming into collision with others."

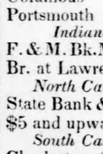
Credit on Duties.—The bill which has passed the Senate, to alter the terms of credit on bonds for duties, provides that after the 21st day of December next, all sums not exceeding $100, shall be paid in cash; all sums over $100, may, at the option of the importer, be paid, or secured by bond or deposite as now authorized by law, in three equal instalments, in 6, 9 and 12 months from the date of importation. The collectors may, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, receive bonds for duties from any purchaser, from an importer, or consignee, instead of the bonds now required from the importer or consignee. In every case where the duties amount to $100 or more, and the importer shall at the time of entry or at any subsequent period desire to pay the same in cash, the collector is required to receive it, and to allow a discount on the amount, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for such portion of the legal term of credit as may be unexpired. No discount is to be allowed on the payment of duties to any person who is indebted to the United States on any bond due and unpaid.—*Nat. Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches,		Paterson bank	unc
$5 and upwards	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

A Farm For Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM, adjoining lands of David Boggs, and Mr. Snodgrass, on Sawmill Run, 2 miles from this city—containing eighty-three acres----fifty acres cleared----an Orchard----a Shingle Roof Barn, Log House and convenient out-houses, and great abundance of Stone Coal and Limestone. An undoubted title, clear of any incumbrance whatever. Terms easy, and made known by application to M'Kee & Graham, or the subscriber, on the premises.

April 16.---4t* CALEB FOSTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG
WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned have received, in addition to their spring stock, by way of N. Orleans,
20 tons SPANISH WHITING,
1 ton of IVORY BLACK,
5 tons FUSTIC,
34 bbls. VENETIAN RED,
30 casks EPSOM SALTS,
16 bbls. ALUM,
74 carboys OIL OF VITRIOL,
With a very extensive assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, &c. &c. which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. CHARLES AVERY & Co.

April 27.—w4t.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVING opened a warehouse, No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, for the purpose of keeping an assortment of IRON and NAILS, in order to be more convenient to their customers, they would thank them to leave their orders at the warehouse, where they will be promptly attended to.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON.

April 6, 1830---2mo.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL *WAREHOUSE.*

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate*, and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON
Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors*, both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice*, is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous*.

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"---and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title; others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon*, and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, executors of Nathan Hixson, Jr. deceased, in pursuance of his last will and testament, are now offering to sell at private sale, his interest, an undivided half, of the fine new brick STEAM GRIST MILL, and the large and commodious FRAME STEAM MILL, in the town of Maysville, now occupied by N. & N. Hixson, together with all the lots and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, his interest in Hixsons' OHIO WATER MILL AND DISTILLERY, on Three-mile, Brown county, Ohio. This mill possesses advantages over any in this section of country. Its water power is superior to any within ten miles of Maysville, lying within one and a half miles of the Ohio river, surrounded by a fine wheat country, on a tract of 350 acres of Land, which will for ages furnish timber and fuel for the mill and distillery. They are happy to inform those who may wish to purchase, that they are authorized to make the payments easy by giving as long credits as can reasonably be desired.

If not sold by the 20th of May, they then will rent his interest for one year. Those wishing to purchase or rent, will do well to make immediate application to N. Hixson of Maysville, who will show the property and make the terms known.

They are authorized to state that the surviving partner will also sell or rent his interest in two of these establishments, wishing to retain but

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1830.

We invite the attention of all our readers to an extract from the very valuable American Almanac, headed "*Ventilation.*" Many of the hints in this article are worthy of preservation, and, if carefully observed, would no doubt contribute very much to health, particularly during the warm season.

THE STEAM BOAT ALLEGHENY left this place for Franklin and Warren, on the 2d inst. with *thirty* tons of freight, and about *eighty* passengers. During her first trip, arrangements were made for a regular supply of wood, and since her return to this city, some slight alterations were made in her chimneys, &c., which, it is expected, will add to her speed. In passing up the river, so far as we saw her, she moved at a very fair rate.

A committee in Congress have reported a bill, appropriating 75,000 dollars for building boats for clearing out the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—When it was announced, in some of the Jackson papers, that this distinguished patriot and statesman had recommended the *infamous* Lee to President Jackson, as a suitable person for Consul at Algiers, we were fearful, from the confident manner in which the annunciation was made, that it was true.—We have always been proud of the incorruptible integrity and pure and unblemished reputation of this greatest of living men, and it was with painful reluctance that we yielded to the apprehension, that the importunities of some friend of Lee or Jackson might have extorted from him a recommendation of an unworthy applicant for office.—It was therefore with much pleasure we saw it stated, in the "official organ" at Washington, that Judge Marshall had not recommended Lee. We omitted to publish this correction at the time, but our readers will see some notice of it, from the Connecticut Mirror, in another column of our paper to-day.

The editor of the Beaver Argus, in his last paper, has the following remarks:—

"We are sorry to observe, in the last Pittsburgh Gazette, that the respectable editor of that useful journal has taken up the subject of Mr. Moore's resolution, in the state legislature, relative to the dismissal of the late duelists from the navy of the United States, so seriously, that he has devoted to it more than a column. Had we not a personal knowledge of our worthy friend of the Gazette, his sobriety of character and moral habits, we would have been ready to have said that his prepossessions were rather disposed to palliate for dueling; but our knowledge of Mr. Craig's correct habits, forbids us harboring for a moment such an idea—we must, therefore, attribute all he has said on this subject to his anxiety to confine the legislature within the *"legitimate sphere of their duties."* We must confess, however, we would have been much better pleased, had Mr. Craig taken hold of some other similar extra-official act of the legislature, as his groundwork of reform, other than the resolution in question."

We wish not to waste more words on this subject. It is true that we "devoted to it more than a column" in a former paper, and we will now, for that reason, add but few remarks of our own.

The editor of the Argus would have most strangely misapprehended our remarks, had he inferred that we were "disposed to palliate for dueling." Such a disposition was far from us; and he does us only justice when he attributes our remarks to an anxiety "to confine the legislature within the legitimate sphere of its duties." He would, however, have been better pleased if we had taken hold of "*some other similar extra-official act of the legislature* as the groundwork of reform."

In reply to this remark, we might say that "no other similar extra-official act of the legislature" has been lately brought under our notice; and we might add, that it would be a strange mode of reform, to commence by censuring acts long since passed, and wink at *similar extra-official acts* just performed before our eyes.

But we would ask our cotemporary why *this* act, which he admits to be *extra-official*, and which, in a former paper, he admitted was *"without the legitimate sphere of the duties of the legislature,"* should be treated with more tenderness than *any other similar extra-official act?*—Washington, in his valedictory, one part of which is as appropriate to the present case as though it had been prepared upon the spur of this occasion, makes no exceptions: he condemns all attempts of the legislature to pass *without its legitimate sphere.* No doubt our cotemporary has often read this address.—We republish a few sentences, and earnestly invite him to read them once more, and to consider particularly the two last sentences.

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country *should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.*—A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominate in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions of the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern: some of them in our country and under our own eyes....To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates....*But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.*"

Latest.—A letter was received in this city yesterday, by a mercantile house, dated in London on the 2d inst. It was received via St. Andrews, at which place, the vessel bringing it, arrived on the 17th. inst. in a passage of fourteen days. The object of the letter is to communicate intelligence of the close of the negotiation between our Minister and the British Government respecting the Colonial Trade—the latter having signified to Mr. M'Lane that his arguments were insufficient to render the re-opening of that trade expedient.—*New York Gaz. April 27.*

Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, April 29, 1830.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Junior Class of Jefferson College, Washington Baird being called to the chair, and Addison May appointed Secretary, Messrs. Gault, Higgins, and North, being appointed a committee for the purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Rev. Wm. S. Porter, A. M. is about to leave his office in the mathematical department in this college; and, whereas we, the members of the Junior Class, have been under his immediate instruction, during the present session, and wish to manifest our approbation of him as a preceptor,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this class, his talents, acquirements, and manner of imparting instruction, eminently qualify him for the station which he has filled.

Resolved, That his fidelity and *promptness*, in the discharge of his duties, merit our highest esteem.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret his departure from this institution, and that our best wishes attend him.

Resolved, That a gold medal be procured and presented to him as a memento of our respect.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary; and that the editors of the Washington papers, and of the Gazette, Herald, aad Statesman, at Pittsburgh, be requested to publish them in their respective papers.

WASHINGTON BAIRD, *Chairman.*
ADDISON MAY, *Secretary.*

On Monday, the 3d inst. on motion of John Kennedy, Esq. Mr. H. KEENAN was admitted to practise as Counsellor and Attorney at Law, in the several courts in this county.

From the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

It is with the most lively feelings of regret we have again to announce another of those calamitous events, which have so often occurred of late upon the western waters. The superior steam boat Caledonia, Capt. Russel, on her way up from New Orleans, burst her boiler about nine miles below New Madrid, which killed nine, badly wounded seven, and slightly wounded eight, as follows:—

Killed.—Philip Orms, John Sherdin, Jonas Chamberlin, deck passengers; Joseph Russel, engineer; John, Greenup, Thomas, crew; Adam Taylor, colored fireman; Anthony Hawkins steward.

Badly Scalded.—Noel Dosney, Asa Levitt, William Cheeseman, Samuel Murphy, Thomas Peel, James Hamilton, Frank.

Slightly Scalded.—J. D. Hughes, Henry Carlisle, Charles Moon, black man; John L. Dickson, Francis Worley, Pelletin Marshall, Manly Vickery, Esq.

The explosion took place while the boat was and had been under way for several hours. The damage, other than the loss of the boiler, done the boat, is but trifling.

The undersigned, passengers on board the steam boat Caledonia, are actuated by a sense of justice in stating, that the distressing accident, which has just occurred, can in no way be imputed to negligence, or any lack of care, whatever, in the pilot or Capt. Russel, whose feeling behaviour on the occasion is worthy of the warmest commendation. It is further their belief, that the explosion is ascribable to an original but unknown defectiveness in one of the boilers.

Francis P. Corbin, Richard H. Anderson, Jas. Magu, John Scott Harrison, Allen Harrison, R. Potter, Daniel Carmichael, Charles Merream, Roderick Perry, Joseph J. Dew, Zepheniah Osgood, J. Prescott, Jno. Caffery, Asaph Dunbar, James M. Harris, J. E. Geur, Samuel Payne, Peter Ogan, Asa Smith, Evan I. Hukill, J. Allintharp, John Porter, E. Hukill, Geo. H. Nevitt, J. D. Allen, Joseph Ford, J. W. Herndon, Logan Harper, *Cabin Passengers.*

C. B. Butler, William Price, Moses Crawford, Jno. H. Blackwell, James M. Barker, John Baldwin, John Hawthorn, Martin Gots, B. Cook, D. Kindel, J. L. M'Coskey, L. Casey, J. Raper, J. Florence, J. Wright, Riley Beatty, W. Matthews, *In behalf of* 400 *Deck Passengers.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Through the New Orleans Bee, of April 7th, we have dates from Vera Cruz, to March 24th, and from the Mexican capital to the 20th.

Mexico, March 13.—*Official.*—On the 11th, the Chamber of Deputies was informed by the government, that the governor of Durango and the civic militia, (the number of men was not known) had fled, carrying with them the money which was in the State Treasury, amounting to a very large sum.

Extract of a letter, dated Vera Cruz, March 24.

"Since I arrived here, I have had a great deal of trouble with my vessel.

The New Government here is a *mere mobocracy.* Every thing is enforced at the point of the bayonet. Whatever these villains want they *take, and make bargains afterwards.* They seized my vessel, imprisoned the master, and all his crew, unhung the rudder, cast off the cable, robbed her of her provisions, and committed other outrages upon the vessel and crew, insomuch that I was obliged to abandon her altogether.

The captain and crew return to the United States in the Peacock, to-morrow. The American consul demanded the restoration of the property, and satisfaction for this outrageous depredation; but that villain, the commanding general, paid no attention to him. He then applied to Capt. M'Call, of the U. S. ship Peacock, who, after demanding immediate explanation, was treated in like manner. I am compelled to look to my country for redress, which takes time to accomplish; but this is so flagrant an outrage and piracy, that I do trust our government will have an immediate investigation.

The country is in a state of anarchy; arrests in Mexico are numerous, among the best men in the country. Guerrero is at the head of an army in the South. The present government is very unpopular, except with the Spaniards, as they are linked with the dominant party. The Americans are watched with a jealous surveillance and espionage, and with more hostility than any other foreigners."—*Poulson.*

When the Senate of the U. S. saw fit to reject the nomination of Mr. Lee as Consul General to the Barbary States, it was currently reported in the Jackson papers, that he had been recommended to the President by some of the most eminent men in the country, and the name of Judge Marshall was given as one of the individuals who had advised the President to appoint him. It seemed not a little strange that a man who had been the confidential friend and secretary of the President should have found it necessary to go so far for recommendations to office; and we doubted the fact when it was first asserted. The Washington Telegraph has recently found it necessary to correct the misstatements which had appeared on this subject, by saying that Mr. J. S. Barbour was the person who recommended Mr. Lee to the President; the names of the other gentlemen it seems were gratuitously introduced for the purpose of justifying the President in making the appointment, and casting an implied censure on the Senate for rejecting his nomination. As the Jackson papers have not generally seen fit to publish the correction in the Telegraph, we allude to it now to save them the trouble, and to rescue the name of Judge Marshall from the reproach of having given such advice to the President.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

CONGRESS.

April 24.—In the Senate, a bill was reported, from the committee on roads and canals, to authorise a subscription of stock to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The bill for the removal of the Indians was again taken up, and Mr. White of Tennessee addressed the Senate in continuation of his speech commenced on Friday.

The House of Representatives was engaged the whole day on the case of Judge Peck. The resolution moved by Mr Buchanan, to impeach Judge Peck, was reported to the House without amendment, and was concurred in by a vote of 123 to 49. A committee was then ordered to inform the Senate, and also a committee of impeachment.

April 26.—In the Senate, the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, having been formally demanded by the House of Representatives, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tazewell, Webster, and Bell, was appointed, to consider and report on the subject. The resolution of Mr. Barton, calling for the President's reasons for removing Mr. Carson, Register of the Land Office at Palmyra, Missouri, was further debated, and then laid on the table—ayes 22, noes 15.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution relative to a reduction of the officers of the army was further debated, then modified, so as to make it a simple order for inquiry, and thus passed.—The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. M'Duffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviewing that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promises to be discussed extensively and earnestly.

The resolution respecting the Military Organization was again taken up, and a motion made by Mr. A. Spencer, to lay it on the table, having been negatived, the resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Wilde, so as to make it merely an inquiry "whether any reduction in the number of officers of the army of the United States can be made without injury to the public service, and if any, what," &c.; and in this form was agreed to. Mr. Drayton then laid two resolutions on the table calling on the Secretary of War to report to the House the amount annually expended on the army proper from 1821 to the present time. The Indian Bill was brought from the Senate, read twice, and committed to the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union.

A bill was reported by the Chairman of the District Committee, for the election and admission of a Delegate from the District of Columbia; and another Bill was reported by Mr. Semmes in relation to the Orphan's Court in the District.

April 27.—A great part of the sitting of the Senate was occupied in the consideration of Executive business; but little progress was made with the remaining nominations. The only nomination, of any consequence, that was confirmed, we believe, was that of Nash Legrand, to be Navy Agent at the port of Norfolk, in Virginia; which was not assented to without serious opposition.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Coulter, from the Committee on Retrenchment, on the subject of the public printing, occupied the House of Representatives during the morning hour. Mr. Chilton introduced a preamble and resolution, stating that "suspicions have gone abroad that under the present Administration many removals of public officers have been made from political considerations alone, and not from any particular devotion to the public interest; and whereas there exists considerable excitement relative to the causes of said removals; now, to quiet the public apprehension upon this subject—*Be it Resolved*, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to cause to be reported to this House, &c. the precise number of removals of officers, from the highest to the lowest, &c.; and that he be respectfully requested to have expressed the causes for each removal." The introduction of the resolution caused great excitement. Mr. Ramsey moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. M'Duffie then demanded the question of consideration, on which the Ayes and Noes were ordered. The House then refused to consider, by a vote of 125 to 48. The House then took up the bill to provide for punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, which led to some discussion. The ibll was finally postponed till Thursday next.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

Retrenchment.—In obedience to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has made a report of the actual amount of the public expenditure, upon which subject there has been much cross-firing between members of Congress, and the papers of the respective parties. From this official statement, it appears that the whole amount of the actual public expenditure of 1828, the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, was $25,459,479 52. The expenditure of the government during the year 1829, the first of Gen. Jackson's administration, was $25,071,017 59. Being, apparently, $388,461 93, *less* than the expenditures of the former administration during the same period of time. But it also appears from this report from the Treasury, that of the amount of money expended by Mr. Adams, in 1828, $790,069 40 was paid for awards under the treaty of Ghent, to owners of slaves, stolen away by the British during the late war; while the amount paid by Gen. Jackson's administration in 1829, was only $8,618,20. Deduct these payments from the expenditures of the respective years, as they in fact form no part of the expenses of the government, and the account will stand thus.

Whole expenditures of 1828,	$25,459,479 52
Deduct payments under the Treaty of Ghent,	790,069 40
Actual expenses of the Government during the last year of Mr. Adams' administration,	24,669,410 12
Whole expenditure of 1829,	$25,071,017 59
Deduct payments under the Treaty of Ghent,	8,618 20
Actual expenses of the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration,	$25,062,399 39
Being an actual *excess* over the expenditures of Mr. A's. last year of	$410,607 47

But justice requires us to state, that by this same report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that during the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, the payments on account of the national debt, amounted to $12,163,438 07; while the amount paid on the same account during the first year of Gen. Jackson's rule was $12,383,800 77—being an excess over the amount of the debt paid by Mr. Adams, of $220,362 70. It is proper, therefore, that this amount should be deducted from the amount of the excess of Gen. Jackson's expenditures over those of Mr Adams. This being done, we have the result, now given under the hand of the Secretary, which is, that the expenses of the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, exclusive of payments on account of the national debt, *exceed* those of the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, to the amount of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS and SEVENTY-SEVEN CENTS. So much for another chapter on RETRENCHMENT and REFORM.

Fifty shares of the U. S. Bank Stock were sold yesterday at $126 50 per share. The report of Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, has finally restored it to the full value which it held before the Message of the President was issued. It would seem, from the sales reported to-day, that the money dealers, who are usually very good judges in such matters, consider the permanence of the Bank as rather more secure than before the discussion commenced.

If we take the price of stock before the Message was issued at 126, and the lowest subsequent depression at 116, it follows that the difference in value on the whole 350,000 shares, was $3,500,000.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com. April* 23.

It will be perceived by the proceedings of the U. S. House of Representatives, that on taking up the bill reported by Mr. Mallary to prevent smuggling, that Mr. M'Duffie submitted an amendment, proposing a repeal, after June next, of the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, a repeal of the Tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it, without having finished what he intended to say. The whole subject of the protecting system is thus opened, and promised to be discussed extensively and earnestly. We had hoped that the Tariff question would have been suffered to remain untouched for one year at least; but we find ourselves disappointed. As this is a most deadly stab at the manufacturers of our country, it remains for their friends in Congress to stand up manfully in their defence.

Mr. Condy Raguet, editor of the Banner of the Constitution, a violent Jackson anti-tariff paper published at Washington, avowed, almost in terms in his columns, a few days since, that the Jefferson dinner was got up to *destroy* the Tariff, and the days of the protective policy were numbered.—Are we to consider this movement of Mr. M'Duffie as the onset in the work of destruction? It would, indeed, appear so, and therefore every man in Congress who prefers the prosperity and welfare of the mechanics and artisans of his country to those of England, should raise his voice in support of the Tariff, and put down effectually the present opposition to it.—*Balt. Chron.*

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An act for the furtherance of justice between obligors and obligees, and other creditors and debtors.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same,* That in all suits now pending, or hereafter brought in any court of record in this commonwealth, against joint and several obligors, co-partners, promissors or the endorsers of promissory notes, in which the writ or process has not been, or may not be served on all the defendants, and judgment may be obtained against those served with process, such writ, process, or judgment shall not be a bar to recovery in another suit against the defendant or defendants not served with process.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this act, in all cases of amicable confession of judgment by one or more of several obligors, copartners, or promissors, or the endorsers of promissory notes, such judgment shall not be a bar to recovery in such suit or suits as may have to be brought against those who refuse to confess judgment.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVALS.

April 26.	Messenger
26.	Monticello
27.	Lark
27.	Whig
27.	Seventy Six
28.	Mountaineer
28.	Erie
29.	Pennsylvania
30.	Lark
30.	Atalanta
30.	Home
May 1.	Lagrange
1.	New Jersey
2.	Ruhamah
2.	Delaware
2.	Highlander
3.	Potomac
3.	Erie

DEPARTURES.

April 27.	Sylph
27.	O'Hara
27.	Lark
28.	Citizen
28.	Messenger
28.	Whig
29.	Seventy Six
29.	Mountaineer
29.	Erie
29.	Monticello
May 1.	Atalanta
1.	Home
2.	Lark
2.	Pennsylvania
2.	Lagrange

SPLENDID LUCK AT GREER'S OFFICE.

30, 38, 52, the Grand Capital,	$25,000
5, 7, 54,	1,000
26, 32, 49,	400
3, 10, 56,	200

All sold within a few days at Greer's Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets. May 4.—3t.

WATER POWER ON THE MIAMI CANAL. SEALED Proposals will be received, until the 10th of June, for leasing water for manufacturing purposes, at the following points in *Cincinnati*, to wit:

On the north east corner of out lot No. 3, east of Broadway and north of Eighth street extended. At this point there is a fall of 33 feet connected with the upper level of the Canal, with a lot of ground to be leased with the water, equal to 10,000 square feet, so situated that the water may be used twice, with a fall of 16½ feet to each site. Power sufficient to drive *eight run* of 4½ feet mill-stones will be leased on this ground: Also, on lots situated between the Oil Mill and the residence of Martin Baum. At this point the water may be used twice, with a fall to each site of either 16½ or 22 feet, yet to be determined. Power equal to *four run* of 4½ feet stones will be leased at this point, with a Lot of Ground.

Proposals will also be received for the water at the two locks, situated nine miles below Dayton, (*Carrollton.*) The fall at this point is 16 feet, and the power is estimated to be equal to *six to eight* run of mill stones—Sufficient ground for the site will also be leased with the water.

The surplus water of the Canal at other points on the line will be leased as soon as the necessary ground can be obtained by the State for that purpose; it is expected that arrangements for ground at several other points will soon be effected; when these shall be perfected, public notice will be given of the sale of the water.

S. FORRER, the Superintending Engineer of the line, will explain the particulars of the situations now offered: the leases which may be granted will be permanent.

The right is reserved of withholding an assignment of the water in all cases where the price bid may not be deemed equal to its fair value.

M. T. WILLIAMS,
Acting Canal Commissioner.
Cincinnati, May 1.—1mo

CHEAP BOOKS.

HOGAN & Co. *BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS*, corner of Front and Market streets, have on hand a large and general assortment of Books, in the various departments of Literature. Also, a general assortment of *School Books and Stationary*, which they offer to the Western Public, at *unusually low prices*, for cash or approved paper.

Their arrangements for keeping up constant supplies from the eastward, are such as will enable them to fill the orders of Merchants and Professional Gentlemen, Public and Private Libraries, on such terms as will preclude the necessity of sending their orders for Books to the eastern cities.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1830.—2m

MACHINE CARDS.

50 BOXES Whittemore's Machine Cards, just received, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Orders for filleting, and any description of Machine Cards, executed at very short notice.

Wool and Cotton Hand Cards, Fullers' Jack Cards, Cast Steel Comb Plate, and Card Cleaners, by A. WAY & Co.
March 30—w8t. No. 47 Market street.

WANTED,

FORTY TO FIFTY WEAVERS, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply to HAMILTON STEWART.
May 4, 1830—3t.

Washington Brewery.

THE subscriber will lease, on liberal terms for one year, the WASHINGTON BREWERY. It is well situated for business, possessing many local advantages, and a fine run of custom.
GEO. W. ACHESON.
Washington, Pa. May 4.—wtf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	pr. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad,	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d. 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d,	120
5d, 4d,	130
3d,	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods,	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d,	9
4d,	8
5d,	7½
6d,	6¾
8d,	6¼
10d,	6
12d,	6
16d,	6
20d,	6
SPIKES,	
4,4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 '	150
3-4 '	160
5-8 '	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.—tf.

FILE MAKING,

IN PENN STREET, OPPOSITE HERRON'S SAW MILL.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are manufacturing FILES of every description, from the steel, which they warrant to be as good as the imported files, and will sell them, wholesale, at the Philadelphia prices. We believe it will be the interest of the mechanic making use of files, and the merchant making sale of them, to give us a call.

N. B.—Old files cut over again, by which process there is a considerable saving to the mechanic. HOIL & THORNHILL.
May 4, 1830.—4t.

BROKEN BANKS.

NOTES of the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh; Elkton Bank of Maryland; Paterson Bank, N. J.; Middle District, N. Y.; Bank of Columbia, Hudson, N. Y.; Greene County Bank, N. Y.; New Hope, Pa.; Washington and Warren, N. Y.; bought by GEO. A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, May 4.—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

W.M. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

DRAWN NUMBERS in the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class 6, for 1830:
30 38 52 26 54 11 6 49 22 32

☞30, 38, 52, the Grand CAPITAL PRIZE of

25,000 DOLLARS,

was sold at GREER'S Lucky Lottery Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty.—Also, 26, 32, 49, a prize of $400, and many others of smaller amount. Pittsburgh, April 27, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 7 for 1830. To be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,452	2,452
5		1,000	5,000
5		800	4,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
46		100	4,600
46		80	3,680
46		60	2,760
46		50	2,300
92		40	3,680
92		30	2,760
920		20	18,400
8280		10	82,800
9624 prizes—15180 blanks			$198,432

Whole Tickets $10 00 | Halves - $5 00
Quarters - 2 50 | Eighths - 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to. Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to or address DAVID GREER, No. 114 Market str't, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
April 27, 1830—3t.

JAMES PARK, WHOLESALE GROCER, respectfully informs the public, that he has this day taken into copartnership Mr. THOMAS PLUMER. The business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES PARK & Co. at No. 114 Second street, a few doors east of Wood street. They are regularly supplied with

Tin-Plate and Copper,

IRON WIRE,

JUNIATA HAMMERED & ROLLED IRON,
do. SHEET - do.
do. NAILS, assorted,

which they will sell at reduced prizes. By a diligent and prompt attention to business, they hope to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. JAMES PARK,
THOMAS PLUMER.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1830. (Ap. 27—w2m)

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

5 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost, or otherwise separated from the pocket of the subscriber, a leather pocket book, in which his name is written. It contained about thirty dollars of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and some papers, of use only to the owner. The above reward will be paid, if the book and its contents are left at the shop of Doctor Reynolds, 192 Liberty street. Should the possessor prefer to retain the money, he would confer a peculiar favor, by dropping the book and papers in the Doctor's shop, of an evening, when the Doctor is out. J. H. M'CLELLAND.
April 27, 1830.—2t*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Lukens, Esq. formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased—Mrs. Tacy Lenox, sole executrix of the last will and testament of David Lenox, Esq. deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said John Lukens, deceased, offers for sale the following Farms and Tracts of Land, to wit:—

A Farm on White Deer Creek, near Milton, in Union County, containing 319 acres—the canal to pass near it.

A Farm called "Bald Eagle" situate on Marsh Creek, in Centre county, containing 326 acres and allowance, now in the tenure of Frederick Shank.

A large Farm called the Big Meadows, situate on little Augwick Creek in the County of Huntingdon, near Fort Littleton, containing 401 acres and 1 quarter of an acre, and allowance.

A small Tract, called Iron Mine, situate in Centre County, containing 34 acres and 56 perches, supposed to contain Iron ore.

Four Tracts of Land situate in Bradford County, near the Silver Lake, each of them containing 424 acres and an half, allowance.

A Farm situate near the town of Beaver, on the north east side of the river Ohio, in Beaver County, containing 255 acres, and allowance.

And also sundry lots in the Town of Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, particularly, the lots No. 53, 125, 127, and 130, on Dewberry street and Broadway.

Terms, and other information relative to the lands, late of the said John Lukens, deceased, and in which he was interested, will be made known, and offers to purchase the same received, until the first day of December next, by

Mrs. Tacy Lenox, at the north west corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, Philadelphia.
March 30, 1830.

In addition to the above mentioned lands and farms, belonging solely to the estate of the said John Lukens, deceased, will be offered for sale, one half of a tract of land, situate on Trough Creek, on the Rayston Branch of the Juniata, containing 133 acres, held by the testator in common with the late Capt. John Little.

And also the right and interest of the late John Lukens, in divers tracts of land, which James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has kindly undertaken the charge of. April 27, 1830.—w2m

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, BOOKS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*. March 26—w6mo.

GUM ARABIC, Juniper Berries, Pyroligneous Acid, Pink Saucers, Gum Kino, &c. just received at the Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
April 20.—w3t.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

MILLINARY.

MISS E. DICKSON takes leave to acquaint her friends and the ladies of this city, that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with the latest imported London and Paris Fashions, for Ladies' full dresses, and promenade hats. She has selected the newest style of Ribands, Silks, and Trimmings, adapted to the season; and has made arrangements for receiving *monthly*, from one of the first houses in Philadelphia, the *newest* patterns of Female Fashion.

FANCY DRESS MAKING, AND LADIES' HABITS prepared on the shortest notice. *Leghorns* cleaned and trimmed as usual.

☞ The Dress Ware Rooms of the Miss Dicksons, are in one of the new houses of C. Brewer, Esq. on Fifth street, *two doors below Dr. Denny, next Market street.* April 13, 1830.—w4t

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, on Squirrel Hill, four miles from Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last, a large red Cow, with a young Calf. The horns of the Cow are wide apart, and she has some white on her belly, and a white spotin her forehead. She has no ear marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN ROSS.
April 27.—3t

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the re-enactment and recording of the Ordinance No. 49, passed 25th March, 1820, and recorded 27th April, 1820.

WHEREAS the Ordinance No. 49, entitled "A Supplement to an Ordinance providing for the pavement of the cartways and footways of the streets, and prescribing the duties of the street commissioners," passed by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1820, was not recorded within the time directed by the charter of the city of Pittsburgh, by reason of which omission the said Supplement became inoperative, null, and of no effect in law,—now for remedy of this omission to record said Ordinance No. 49,

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the said Ordinance No. 49, passed on the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1820, and entitled as aforesaid, be and the same is hereby re-enacted, and declared to be in full force, in as full and perfect a manner as if the same were hereby re-enacted section by section, or paragraph by paragraph, and particularly set forth in this Ordinance.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Ordinance No. 49, together with this Ordinance, shall be published in at least one of the public newspapers published in said city, within fifteen days from and after the passing of this Ordinance; and that they be also recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in and for the county of Allegheny, in the book kept by him for that purpose, within thirty days from and after the passing of this Ordinance—the publication of both said Ordinances having been first duly proved by the oath or solemn affirmation of one credible person, which said oath or affirmation shall be recorded at the same time therewith, in like manner and form as all other Ordinances of the city of Pittsburgh are published, recorded, and authenticated.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councills, the 26th day of April, 1830.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Attest, Pres't Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.
SAM'L H. SCOTT, Cl'k Select Council.

A Supplement to an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance providing for the pavement of the cartways and footways of the streets, and prescribing the duties of the street commissioners."

SECTION 1. That when the requisite number of owners of the ground or lots, upon any square or alley, not less than a square, shall petition the Councils for paving, and the same being approved, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to advertise the same for at least two weeks, by putting up printed or written advertisements in the most public places of the city, and to contract with the lowest and best bidders; but all such contracts shall, before completed, be submitted to and approved by the Mayor; and when entered into, shall be filed in the Mayor's office. And the owners shall be bound to the pavers for the payment thereof, and shall receive a credit with the city for the amount, as provided for in the second section of the ordinance to which this is a supplement.

SECT. 2. That whenever any street or square of ground shall have been authorized by the councils to be paved, the owners of lot or lots opposite such street or square, shall set, or cause to be set, good and sufficient curb-stones, at their own proper charge and expense; and if after twenty days, notice being given by the street commissioner, the said owners shall refuse or neglect to have the said curb-stones set, then and in such case the same shall be done by the street commissioner, and the amount of setting curb-stones, and twenty per centum as a penalty, shall be charged to the owner or owners thereof, which shall be recovered and collected in the same manner as city taxes are usually recovered and collected.

SECT. 3. That it shall be the duty of the street commissioner to advertise, in manner aforesaid, for the clearing and preparing all streets or squares ordered to be paved, and to contract with the lowest and best bidder for clearing and preparing the same, and to take sufficient security from the contractors for the execution of such contracts; and the sureties for performing the same shall be approved by the Mayor, and filed in his office, as herein before directed.

April 30, 1830—3t.

TWO CAPITAL PRIZES SOLD AT CLARKE'S OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class No. 6, for 1830:

30, 38, 52, 26, 54, 11, 6, 49, 22, 32.

Numbers 6, 34, 54, Capital of $500. Also, 11, 32, 38, a prize of $250, were sold at Clarke's Office, to a gentleman in the city.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 7, for 1830. To be drawn at Philadelphia, on Saturday, 8th May, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2,50; Eighths, $1,25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attend to. Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address

J. M. CLARKE,
No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh.
April 27, 1830.—3t

EXCHANGE.

Canton Bank, *per ct.*	2	Erie, - *per ct.*	1
Steubenville, "	2	Virginia paper, "	1
Pottsville, - "	2	Michigan, $5 & up.	3
Wyoming, - "	2	under - "	5
Chambersburgh, "	1½	Scioto, do. do. "	5

Gold.—Sovereigns, $4 68—Guineas, $4 87 cts. American Eagles, 2 per cent. premium.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. April 23, 1830.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Seran Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

Just Received,

5 TIERCES SPERMACETI OIL,
30 bbls. FLAXSEED OIL,
1 cask genuine BEAR'S OIL,
And a few barrels CASTOR OIL, (cold press'd.)
SWEET OIL, by the tierce or barrel. For sale by CHARLES AVERY & Co.
April 27.—w4t.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.
March 9, 1820.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.
☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

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28 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
30 barrels do. do. old and fair,
30 do. MOLASSES,
72 do. MACKEREL, Nos. 2 and 3,
7 tons PIG LEAD,
For sale on accommodating terms, by
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
April 23, 1830—4t.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC for the Consumption.—*THE PULMEL* is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable remedy for this fatal disease, which has cured or relieved five hundred persons, from Boston to New Orleans, since 1827, being taken internally and inhaled. Many preparations of it are made at the chemical manufactory of the proprietor, *Doctor Rafinesque*, Professor of Medicine, Botany, &c. in Philadelphia, author of the *Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption*. He practises as a Pulmist, and furnishes ample written consultations on specific cases for Ten Dollars.

The Pulmel is sold, in Pittsburgh, by
CHARLES AVERY & Co.

Agents, at the Philadelphia price of 20 doses for One Dollar. Also, the Compound Syrup of Lycopus, for Hœmoptysis, the Pulmist, &c The Syrup of Pulmel sold at a small advance of 25 per cent. A pamphlet of the Pulmel given gratis to applicants. April 16—7t.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

GOLD and Silver Bronze; Copper Bronze, various colors; Rose Pink; Gold and Silver Leaf; Japan Varnish; Chinese Vermillion, &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
April 20.—w3t.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

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PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15, 1829—1y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,
For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.

THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*
Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

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200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley.
March 2.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER of Sixth and Wood Street, has just received an additional supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c. which he offers to country merchants, druggists and physicians, on accommodating terms. April 20.—w3t.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic.*
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

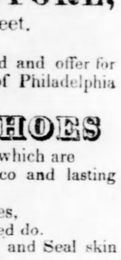
Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.



WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairds' own, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.